WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office must be addressed (post paid) to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.
VOL. 4---NO. 43.
GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.
WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1848.
TERMS: $2 50 in advance.
WHOLE NO. 199.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance

One square one insertion,		$ 50
do. do. 2	insertions,	75
do. do. 3	do.	1 00
do. do. 3	months without change,	3 00
do. do. 6	do. do. do.	4 50
do. do. 12	do. do. do.	8 00
do. do. 6	do. renewed weekly,	12 00
do. do. 12	do. do. do.	20 00

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.
A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $30.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:
ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 1 2 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is FOUR TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* trade, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M. and closes at 4 every night.
SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 9 A. M., and closes at 9 A. M. every day.
FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.
FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Whiteville and Robesonia, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 3 P. M.
CHERAW MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 4 P. M. every day.
LUMBERTON, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK LAKE CHAPEL and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Tuesday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.
OCRACOKE MAIL, Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Drum's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns by Rennertsville, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[11 12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
E. K. DICKINSON, Esq., Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG,
T. R. SAVAGE, Esq., JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq.,
W. DAVIS, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—3-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

Thos. Allibone & Co,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

BUTTER.
New Goshen Butter, for sale by
[m26] HOWARD & PEDEN.

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.
THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.
They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.
KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

Lime! Lime! Lime!
400 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
April 21, 1848—[32

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.
THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

Superfine blue and black Broad Cloths;	Cravats and Stocks;
Drab D'Ette;	Carpeting, a good supply;
Blk & fancy Cassimeres;	Irish Linen & Lawns;
Blue, black and gold mixed Sattinetts,	Bleached and brown Shirting;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	10 4 bleach'd Sheeting;
Blk satin and fancy Vestings;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Marseilles Vesting;	Table & bird eye Diapers;
White and plaid Linen Drill;	8-4 brown damask do
Brown and Slate Linen Drill;	8-4 white do do
Fancy, plaid, and striped Cotton Drill;	Damask Table Covers;
	30, 32, & 34 inch Scotch Gingham Umbrellas;
	Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

New style of plaid Silks;	Crape Lisse;
Fullard do	Colored Tarleton;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
Plain black do	Plaid & striped do
Bombazine, large supply;	Jaconet and Cambric do;
French Robes;	Bonnets, new style;
do Habbits;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do Collars;	Wreaths and Flowers;
Ginghams, well assort'd;	Muslin Skirts;
do Lawns;	Black and colored silk Fringe;
Colored Borages;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Black do	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Black & white English silk Hose;
Silk Warp do	do raw do
Borage Shawls;	Blk, colored, and white Cotton Hose;
do Scarfs;	Misses' colored do;
Ladies Cravats;	Clasps, Beads, and Tassels;
Edgings and Insertings;	
Fancy spring and summer prints;	
Silk & Cotton Parasols;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*
We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO
Wilmington, N. C., March 31, 1848—3-y

LIFE INSURANCE!
NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London.
"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow."
[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]
Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!
Beside a reserved fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000
T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square. *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*
Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.
This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-third's of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.
Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.
Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.
Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise.) or otherwise.
The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.
No charge for stamp duty.
Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.
Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.
Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.
UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.
J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.
Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keese, M. D. 290 Fourth st.
(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily.* Fee paid by the Society.)
Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq, 39 Wall-st.
Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.
Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.
An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.
Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.
☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.
DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C, 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

To Planters!
THE subscribers have received a large stock of heavy Plantation Cloths, consisting in part of Linen Burlaps and heavy Russia Oznaburgs; striped and plain Cotton Oznaburgs; blue Denims and Drills; Columbian, Marlborough and Monterey stripes. Also, heavy English, French, and American Cottonades, which will be sold at a very small advance on New York cost.
M31] HOLMES & HAWES.

JUST RECEIVED.
And for sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S:
20 doz. Hackers—Maul Bryan's Pattern.

SOAP.
50 boxes Colgates soap. For sale by
j2 HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR.
26 Bbls Fayetteville Super., Fine and ✕; for sale
j23] by CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a general treaty of peace, amity, navigation, and commerce betweer. the United States of America and the republic of New Granada, together with an additional article thereto, was concluded and signed at the city of Bogota by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries on the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, which treaty and additional article are word for word as follows:

A general treaty of peace, amity, navigation, and commerce between the United States of America and the republic of New Granada.

The United States of North America, and the republic of New Granada, in South America, desiring to make lasting and firm the friendship and good understanding which happily exist between both nations, have resolved to fix in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between each other, by means of a treaty, or general convention of peace and friendship, commerce and navigation.

For this desirable object the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Benjamin A. Bidlack, a citizen of the said States, and their charge d'affairs in Bogota; and the President of the republic of New Granada has conferred similar and equal powers upon Manuel Maria Mallarino, Secretary of State and Foreign Relations; who, after having exchanged their said full powers in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

Article 1. There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the republic of New Granada, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their citizens respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

Article 2. The United States of America and the republic of New Granada, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional.

Article 3. The two high contracting parties, being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there, in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise; and that they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which native citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages there established, to which native citizens are subjected. But it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties, respectively, according to their own separate laws.

Article 4. They likewise agree that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandize of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the republic of New Granada; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And, in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the republic of New Granada in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or the other.

And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported from the one country in its own vessels to any foreign country, may in like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country; and the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of the republic of New Granada.

Article 5. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the produce or manufacture of the republic of New Granada, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the republic of New Granada of any articles the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufactures of any other foreign country; nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to the republic of New Granada, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States or of the republic of New Granada, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of the republic of New Granada, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Article 6. In order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the three preceeding articles are to their full extent applicable to the vessels of the United States and their cargoes arriving in the ports of New Granada, and reciprocally to the vessels of the said republic of New Granada and their cargoes arriving in the ports of the United States, whether they proceed from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country; and in either case, no discriminating duty shall be imposed or collected in the ports of either country on said vessels or their cargoes, whether the same shall be of native or foreign produce or manufacture.

Article 7. It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens of both countries, to manage, by themselves or agents, their own business in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignments and sale of their goods and merchandise by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and selling off their ships; they being, in all these cases, to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on an equality with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

Article 8. The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, or effect, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested an equitable and sufficient indemnification.

Article 9. Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchant or of war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind, or the payment of port fees, or any charges other than pilotage, except such vessels continue in port longer than forty-eight hours, counting from the time they cast anchor in port.

Article 10. All the ships, merchandize, and effects, belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving in due and proper form their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim shall be made within the term of one year by the parties themselves, their attorneys or agents, of their respective governments.

Article 11. When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked or foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coast, or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection, in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens; permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, unless they may be destined for consumption or sale in the country or the port where they may have been disembarked.

Article 12. The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods or real estate within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise; and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods or real estate, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein said goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases.

Article 13. Both contracting parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country; for which purpose, they may either appear in proper person, or employ in the prosecution or defence of their rights such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions or sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them, and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidences which may be exhibited in the said trials.

Article 14. The citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the republic of New Granada shall enjoy the most perfect and entire security of conscience without being annoyed, prevented, or disturbed on account of their religious belief. Neither shall they be annoyed, molested, or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion in private houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, provided that in so doing they observe the decorum due to divine worship and the respect due to the laws, usages, and customs of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the citizens of the United States who may die in the territories of the republic of New Granada, in convenient and adequate places, to be appointed and established by themselves for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities, or in such other places of sepulture as may be chosen by the friends of the deceased; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in anywise, nor upon any account.

In like manner, the citizens of New Granada shall enjoy within the government and territories of the United States, a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience and of exercising their religion, publicly or privately, within their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels and places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs of the United States.

Article 15. It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the republic of New Granada to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are or hereafter shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several. And it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be deemed to be free and exempt, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of either, (contraband goods being always excepted.) It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty shall be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship unless they are officers and soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemies: provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognise this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other remains neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

Article 16. It is likewise agreed, that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemies' vessels shall be held and considered as enemies' property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree that two months having elapsed after the declaration of war, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemies' property, in that case the goods and merchandise of the neutral embarked on such enemies' ship shall be free.

Article 17. This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of *contraband*; and under this name of *contraband*, or prohibited goods, shall be comprehended:

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberts, and grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms.

2d. Bucklers, helmets, breastplates, coats of mail, infantry belts, and clothes made up in the form and for the military use.

3d. Cavalry belts, and horses with their furniture.

4th And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared, and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

5th. Provisions that are imported into a be sieged or blockaded place.

Article 18. All other merchandise, and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband, explicitly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by the citizens of both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting those places which are at that time besieged or blockaded; and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only are besieged or blockaded which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

Article 19. The articles of contraband, before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessels will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great and of so large a bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but in this and all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment according to law.

Article 20. And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is besieged, or blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after warning of such blockade or investment from the commanding officer of the blockading forces, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting that place with her cargo; nor if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

Article 21. In order to prevent all kind of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed mutually that whenever a national vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain out of cannon shot, unless in stress of weather, and may send its boats with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill treatment, for which the commanders of said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

Article 22. To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do hereby agree, that in case one of them should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea letters or passports expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master and commander of the said vessel, in order that it may hereby appear that the ship really and truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties; they have likewise agreed that when such ships have a cargo they shall also be provided, besides the said sea letters or passports, with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods are on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; without which requisites said vessel may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared lawful prize, unless the said defect shall be proved to be owing to accident, and shall be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

Article 23. It is further agreed, that the stipulations above expressed relative to the visiting and examination of vessels shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and when they may be bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

Article 24. It is further agreed, that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunals of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel, or goods, or property, claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives upon which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of all the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

Article 25. For the purpose of lessening the evils of war, the two high contracting parties further agree, that in case a war should unfortunately take place between them, hostilities shall only be carried on by persons duly commissioned by the government, and by those under their orders, except in repelling an attack or invasion, and in the defence of property.

Article 26. Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another State, no citizen of the other contracting party shall accept a commission or letter of marque for the purpose of assisting or co operating hostilely with the said enemy against the said parties so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

Article 27. If by any fatality—which cannot be expected, and God forbid—the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the safe conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens, of all other occupations, who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States and New Granada, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which, in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

Article 28. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor money which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

Article 29. Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree, to grant to the envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favors, immunities, and exemptions which those of the most favored nations do or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities, or privileges the United States of America or the republic of New Granada may find it proper to give to the ministers and public agents of any other power, shall, by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

Article 30. To make more effectual the protection which the United States and the republic of New Granada shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens of each other, they agree to receive and admit consuls and vice consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities of the consuls and vice consuls of the most favored nation; each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls may not seem convenient.

Article 31. In order that the consuls and vice consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities which belong to them by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent, in due form, to the government to which they are accredited; and, having obtained their *exequatur*, they shall be held and considered as such by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants in the consular district in which they reside.

Article 32. It is likewise agreed, that the consuls, their secretaries and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the consuls reside, shall be exempt from all public service; and also from all kind of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce or their property, to which the citizens and inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject, being in everything besides subject to the laws of the respective States. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate seize, or in any way interfere with them.

Article 33. The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from the public and private vessels of their country; and for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand in writing the said deserters, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessels, or ship's roll, or other public documents, that those men were part of the said crews; and on this demand so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved by other testimonies,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters when arrested shall be put at the disposal of the said consuls, and may be put in the public prisons, at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to which they belonged, or to others of the same nation.—But if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

Article 34. For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree to form, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit, a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice consuls of the respective parties.

Article 35. The United States of America and the republic of New Granada desiring to make as durable as possible the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1st. For the better understanding of the preceding articles, it is and has been stipulated between the high contracting parties that the citizens, vessels, and merchandise of the United States shall enjoy in the ports of New Granada, including those of the part of the Granadian territory generally denominated *isthmus of Panama*, from its southernmost extremity until the boundary of Costa Rica, *all* the exemptions, privileges, and immunities concerning commerce and navigation, which are now or may hereafter be enjoyed by Granadian citizens, their vessels, and merchandise; and that this equality of favors shall be made to extend to the passengers, correspondence, and merchandise of the United States, in their transit across the said territory, from one sea to the other. The government of New Granada guaranties to the government of the United States that the right of way or transit across the *isthmus of Panama* upon any modes of communication that now exist, or that may be hereafter constructed, shall be open and free to the government and citizens of the United States, and for the transportation of any articles of produce, manufactures, or merchandise, of lawful commerce, belonging to the citizens of the United States; that no other tolls or charges shall be levied or collected upon the citizens of the United States, or their said merchandise thus passing over any road or canal that may be made by the government of New Granada, or by the authority of the same, than is, under like circumstances, levied upon and collected from the Granadian citizens; that any lawful produce, manufactures, or merchandise belonging to citizens of the United States thus passing from one sea to the other, in either direction, for the purpose of exportat on to any other foreign country, shall not be liable to any import duties whatever; or, having paid such duties, they shall be entitled to drawback upon their exportation; nor shall the citizens of the United States be liable to any duties, tolls, or charges of any kind to which native citizens are not subjected for thus passing the said isthmus. And, in order to secure to themselves the tranquil and constant enjoyment of these advantages, and as an especial compensation for the said advantages, and for the favors they have acquired by the 4th, 5th, and 6th articles of this treaty, the United States guaranty positively and efficaciously to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the beforementioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence the United States also guaranty, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.

2d. The present treaty shall remain in full force and vigor for the term of twenty years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and from the same day the treaty that was concluded between the United States and Colombia, on the 13th of October, 1824, shall cease to have effect, notwithstanding what was disposed in the first point of its 31st article.

3d. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if neither party notifies to the other its intention of reforming any of or all the articles of this treaty twelve months before the expiration of the twenty years stipulated above, the said treaty shall continue binding on both parties beyond the said twenty years, until twelve months from the time that one of the parties notifies its intention of proceeding to a reform.

4th If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizens shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

5th. If unfortunately any of the articles contained in this treaty should be violated or infringed in any way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the two contracting parties shall ordain or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor shall declare war against the other on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended shall have laid before the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, demanding justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been denied, in violation of the laws and of international right.

6th. Any special or remarkable advantage that one or the other power may enjoy from the foregoing stipulations, are, and ought to be, always understood in virtue and as in compensation of the obligations they have just contracted, and which have been specified in the first number of this article

Article 36. The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the republic of New Granada, with the consent and approbation of the Congress of the same; and the ratification shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of the republic of New Granada, have signed and seal

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, July 7, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. LEWIS CASS.
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID.
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Presidential Elector.
WILLIAM S. ASHE.

N. Hanover County Democratic Nominees for the Legislature of N. C.
SENATE,
WILLIAM S. ASHE.
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
NICHOLAS N. NIXON.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—The great national jubilee of America was celebrated in Wilmington with a spirit, and in a style, which did our citizens infinite credit. So long as the annual return of the national birth-day of our country's independence is capable of exciting in the bosoms of the masses of our people a lively and vivid sense of all that our fathers achieved for us, and so long as they continue like "a band of brothers joined," with united hearts, to raise with one common impulse and one common emotion, their rejoicings upon this our national Sabbath, so long will we continue to regard the ark of our glorious Union as perfectly secure. But should the time ever arrive in our history, when the 4th of July shall pass by unnoticed and uncelebrated, then, indeed, will we have gloomy forebodings for the permanence of the inestimable blessings of which it is the birth-day.

Tuesday last was, in deed and in reality, a day of rejoicing in Wilmington. Our citizens entered into the feelings of the day with their whole hearts and souls.

Our limits will not permit us to give a detailed account of all the good things that were done and said.

"At morn's early dawn" the various church bells welcomed the advent of the glorious fourth by their joyous peals, accompanied by the usual national salute of 13 guns, from Market Street wharf. At 9 o'clock, according to the programme published in our last, a military and civic procession was formed in front of the Carolina Hotel, under the superintendence of Captain WILLIAM C HOWARD, Marshal of the day, which marched from thence to the Methodist E. Church, on Front Street, where the ceremonies of the day were performed in the following order:—Ode, Firmly stand, my native land; Prayer, by the Rev. Jesse Jennett; Marseilles Hymn; Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by T. Burr, jr; Oration, by Eli W. Hall; Ode, Star Spangled Banner; Prayer, by Rev. J. O. Stedman; Benediction, by Rev. Jesse Jennett.

Of the ceremonies at the Church, we have simply to remark that they were all in the very best taste. The oration of Mr. Hall was really one of the finest things we have listened to for many a day. There were some passages conceived in a manner, and delivered with a fire and spirit, that any man might well be proud of. We predict that Mr. Hall will, should he live, make one of the finest popular speakers in the State of North Carolina. Mark the prediction. These are our own opinions, and in addition to them we may say that every one with whom we conversed was more than pleased with this address. We hope it may be published.

The music, which was principally vocal, was said to be extremely good. Of this we are no judge ourself, and must, therefore, take the "say" of others.

Throughout the whole day, gladness and rejoicing beamed from every face. After the morning exercises, quite a number of our citizens went down the river on pleasure excursions.

In the evening, the principal streets of our town were most brilliantly illuminated by real *bona fide* North Carolina "Drummond Lights," *ad est*, Rosin, Tar, and Turpentine barrels. The effect was picturesque in the extreme. The side-walks were thronged with beautiful women and their gallant beaux, and, doubtless, beneath the bright influences of the hour, many a soft nothing was whispered, which it is not permitted us here to chronicle.

The day was celebrated as it ought to be.

THEATRE.—On the evening of the 4th, the Thalian Association gave one of their delightful evening entertainments to decidedly the largest house we have seen in Wilmington for years. The first piece was the "Point of Honor," which was, in the main, well played. The evening closed with the farce of "Box and Cox." Of this piece, and the manner of its performance, we cannot speak too highly. A friend of ours once observed that a real good, full grown, irresistible laugh, was worth fifty cents any time. If this be the case, and we, for one, think it is, then every man, woman and child who was present when "Box and Cox" were on the stage, must have received at least ten dollars worth each. The house was one continual roar of laughter during the whole performance. We are glad that our young friends were favored with such a fine house.

LIFE OF GEN. CASS AND DEMOCRATIC TEXT BOOK.—We have received from N. Hickman, of 116 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, the above works which we would take occasion to commend to our readers.

The first, (life of Gen Cass,) contains 72 octavo pages, and is much fuller than any other biographical sketch which we have seen. It contains letters and speeches of our distinguished candidate on various subjects which are now important and interesting. It is published at such a price as to enable every man to obtain a copy. One Dollar enclosed to Mr. Hickman, will bring five copies. It is sold at 25 cents the single copy.

The second, (Democratic Text Book,) contains, in a short compass, an able vindication of the measures and men of the Democratic party. The article on the Mexican war is particularly interesting. The Text Book contains 72 pages of closely printed matter for the small sum of 12½ cents a single copy—10 copies for a Dollar, or $8 a hundred.

We wish our friends would get up clubs and send on for these works. They contain a great deal of information which will be found extremely useful in the present campaign.

THE FOURTH AT SOUTH WASHINGTON.—We learn from a friend who was present, that our friends at South Washington had a spirited celebration of the national anniversary. The Oration was delivered by Mr. Daniel Shaw, and the Declaration of Independence was read by Dempsey Harrell, Esq. Our friend informs us that the audience was a large one, and that the address was well received. In the evening there was a ball at the house of Dempsey Harrell, Esq., given by the young men. We understand there was quite an assemblage of "youth and beauty," and that all went off as "merry as a marriage bell."

EARLY PEACHES.—We were presented on Monday last with some ripe Peaches, by Mr. John Wood, of this place, grown in his garden on Smith's Creeek, some two miles from town. These are the earliest Peaches we have seen or heard of in this region of country. Indeed, we do not think that we have ever seen Peaches as early as the first of July before, in North Carolina.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We have devoted considerable space in this week's paper to the foreign news brought by the Cambria. It is important and interesting. It will be seen that the Bonaparte family, the idols of the French people, are about once more to come into power. Should the Napoleon fever rise to such a pitch as to upset the new born republic and place Prince Louis Napoleon on the throne of St. Louis, as Emperor, what a commentary would this form on the fitness of the French people for republican institutions! We trust, however, that the republicans will be able to calm the troubled waters, and that all will yet go well with France. We must confess that things look a little squally at present. The news from other portions of Europe is not of any particular importance. The Irish people have been, it would seem, paralyzed by the conviction and transportation of Mitchell. The Chartists are used up in England, and the Continent is comparatively quiet. The next steamer will be looked for with extreme anxiety.

WAKE COUNTY.—We notice from the Standard of Tuesday, that the Democrats of Wake held a glorious ratification meeting in Raleigh on Friday last. Mr. Holden, the delegate to the Baltimore Convention from the Wake district, was called, and gave an able and interesting account of his stewardship.

The meeting adopted a series of able resolutions from the pen of Perrin Busbee, Esq., we presume, as they were reported by him.

Discourse on the Sixth Anniversary of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, I. O. of O. F. By Edward Cantwell. Wilmington, 1848.

We have been favored by the author with a copy of a neat pamphlet, of which the above is the title. We had the pleasure of listening to the discourse when it was delivered some weeks ago, and took occasion then to express our opinion of its merits. We have glanced through its pages since it has been placed on our table, with renewed pleasure. The style is chaste and graceful; ornate yet vigorous. The address before us, gives evidence of a highly cultivated mind. The style in which it is written, evinces that the author wields no unpractised pen. Mr. Cantwell, in this production, fully bears out his reputation as a scholar and writer.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—It would seem that by common consent, the Senate of the U. States is determined to put the slavery question to rest, at least for a season, by the adoption of some *new* compromise with regard to the Territories. It is believed that the present Congress will not adjourn until this matter has been decided in some shape or other. The shrewd correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thinks that the Missouri compromise will be applied to the Territories. That is, that the North and the South will mutually agree that slavery will not be carried into any Territory North of 36 degrees and 30 minutes North latitude; but that the North will not oppose the introduction of slavery into any territory South of this line. We would not be surprised if the question would be settled somewhat in this way, before the adjournment of Congress.

OUR CANDIDATE.—Our accounts from the West where the Gubernatorial canvass is now being carried on by Messrs. Reid and Manly, are of the most cheering character.—Reid is doing noble service for the principles of the party, and we feel assured that the ballot box will attest that he is walking into the Federal candidate wherever they meet. Mr. Reid is the first man who, in our recollection, has advocated, on the stump, the principle of free suffrage before the people of North Carolina. Depend upon it, he has the people with him in this matter. The free men of North Carolina are too republican in their notions to permit such an invidious distinction to exist in their borders much longer, between men who are otherwise "free and equal," as that which permits one class of citizens to vote for Senators, whilst another class is debarred this right. Why should a man, merely because he may have a free-hold interest in fifty acres of land, be entitled to political rights from which another man who does not chance to own this amount of land is debarred? Is there either sense or republicanism in such a distinction? Just for a moment look at the absurdity of the matter in the following instance: Here, in the town of Wilminton, lives a man who may be worth fifty thousand dollars in *Real Estate*—in houses and lots—but who does not own 50 acres of land, and forsooth he cannot vote for State Senator, whilst his neighbor, who owns 50 acres of Piney woods land, not, perhaps, worth $50, has this right from which his neighbor is debarred. Now, does not the former pay more taxes into the State treasury than the latter? Certainly he does. But still he has no voice in electing one branch of the legislature which is to tax his property. Is this consonant with either common sense or republican principles? We trow not. Mr. Reid is the champion of equal rights. He is moreover the whole-souled champion of the Republicans of North Carolina. From them he will receive a generous, a liberal and enthusiastic support. In the West, as we said before, Mr. Reid is winning golden opinions amongst the people. This we know, and we predict that the eyes of many a Fed will be opened wide when the tale of the ballot box is told in August next. The East—our own glorious East—is always true. She will do her whole duty. We assure our friends in distant parts of the State, that *here* Mr. Reid will not only receive the whole strength of the party, but mark the prediction he will take many whig votes from the "inimitable Charley."

GEN. TAYLOR'S POSITION—HIS INCONSISTENCY.—If there is any one feature in the numerous heterogeneous letters which Gen. Taylor has written, that stands out more prominently than any other, it is that in which he solemnly declares that he "cannot consent to be the candidate of a party," or "lend himself to party schemes." These, or similar declarations, run through all the letters which he had written up to the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention. He had frequently declared that he could not consent to run as the candidate of any or either of the great parties of the country as *the candidate* of a party. Equally emphatic was his declaration that he would not be governed by the action of either Convention, no matter who might be nominated. On this particular point, so late as the 20th of April, he wrote the following to the Editors of the Richmond Republican:—

Secondly—I do not design to withdraw my name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention—and, in this connection, I beg permission to remark, that the statements which have been so positively made in some of the Northern prints, to the effect "*that should Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention*," I had stated "*that I would not suffer my name to be used*," are not correct, and have no foundation in any oral or written remark of mine. It has not been my intention, at any moment, to change my position—or to withdraw my name from the canvass, whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic party.

Here the reader will see that as late as the 20th of April, Gen. Taylor, if his own words are to be believed, was inflexible in his determination to run as an independent candidate, no matter who might receive the nomination of either the Whig or Democratic Convention. This announcement startled the Federalists, who still adhered to some sort of party organization, and who still paid some little regard to the unimportant matter of principles. The Taylorites or rather the Federalists, without principles, saw at a glance that this, if persisted in, must, in all human probability, defeat Gen. Taylor, *their* champion, before the June Federal Convention. How was this matter to be managed? Politicians, whose sole aim and object is success, regardless of the means by which this success is to be obtained, soon devised the plan. A declaration from Gen. Taylor that he would abide by the decision of the National Convention, was necessary. But how could such a declaration be asked of Gen. Taylor by any man or set of men, or be made by him, in the face of the solemn and deliberate announcement in the Richmond letter, that he would not "with draw my (his) name from the canvass, whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the Whig or the Democratic party?" It would seem that there was no chance whatever, that Gen. Taylor, who is represented by his friends as a man of extraordinary firmness and independence, could be induced to back out from all he had so deliberately and repeatedly said. Could a man like the stern, firm old hero of Buena Vista, such as his friends represented him, be brought to knuckle to the behests of the political wire-workers of the Federal party? Why the idea was scouted at. The 8th of June rolled about, and the Federal party assembled in Convention at Philadelphia. Up to this time General Taylor was inflexible, because he thought he would be nominated any how. He and his friends, however, found that there was no chance for him unless he swore allegiance to the federal party. Accordingly the Louisiana delegation came there charged with the interests of Gen. Taylor, and before any action with regard to the nomination was taken, stated authoritatively that he (Gen. Taylor) would abide the decision of the National Convention—that his name would be withdrawn from the canvass if the choice of the Convention should fall upon another than himself! This was, and is, regarded as the most glaring inconsistency upon the part of Gen. Taylor and his friends. Indeed, there is no rational man who can look at the whole history of this Taylor movement, who must not see that Gen Taylor is the pliant tool of a few politicians in the Federal party, who desire to use his military popularity for their sole use and benefit. Up to the meeting of the Convention, Gen. Taylor persists in his position of independence of all party organization, but finding there is no chance for him on this tack, the *announcement is made for him* in the National Federal Convention that he will be the candidate of the party; and moreover, that he will not run if another should receive the nomination! What a beautiful piece of consistency is here developed.—But it may be said that Gen. Taylor was in the hands of his friends, the people, and they could do with his name as they pleased! This is mere stuff The Louisiana delegation could not claim to be the people, nor to represent the people. They represented Gen. Taylor on the floor of the Convention, and spoke by authority for him. To shew with what astonishment this announcement of the Louisiana delegation was received by those who had a right to regard Gen. Taylor as an independent candidate, who was "immutably" pledged neither to run as the candidate of a party nor to withdraw, no matter who might be nominated, we will quote the card published by the Taylor Electors and the Taylor Committee of Correspondence of the State of Maryland:—

To the Public.—The undersigned, members of the independent State Taylor electoral ticket of Maryland, and of the committee of correspondence appointed by the late State Taylor Convention for the city of Baltimore, have had their attention attracted by public comment to the following passages in the statement published in the Baltimore American of June 10, as having been made in the Whig National Convention, by Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, as authorized by Gen. Taylor:

"That Gen. Taylor recognizes in his friends in this Convention those who have the right to withdraw his name, and will cheerfully acquiesce in such withdrawal."

"And, by the act of uniting with this Convention, his friends withdraw his name from the canvass, unless he be the nominee of the Convention."

The undersigned, relying upon the repeated declarations of Gen. Taylor, as to the ground upon which he stood before the American people as a candidate for the presidency, are satisfied that the statement above referred to is not correct; and they are taking proper steps distinctly to relieve Gen. Taylor from any misunderstanding on that subject; the result of which will be in due time announced.

This card was published a few days after the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention. These Taylor men of Maryland thought that the Louisiana delegation must have spoken without authority. Whether they have communicated with Gen. Taylor we cannot say. We presume they have, but are so mortified with his answer that they will not publish it. Indeed, every one thought that Gen'l Taylor, in justice to himself, if he intended to preserve even the shew of consistency, must disavow the statement made for him by the Louisiana delegation. What, then, must be the astonishment of all reflecting men, when the first authoritative response we have to the Philadelphia nomination from General Taylor, comes in the shape of a card from a committee of his friends, announcing that the course pursued by Judge Saunders and the other members of the Louisiana delegation, meets with his entire approbation! Oh! consistency, thou art a beautiful jewel! Here is the card, as we find it in the New Orleans Picayune of the 27th ultimo:—

Gen. Taylor.—The undersigned whose names are affixed to the card hereto appended, make this publication at the special instance and request of Gen. Zachary Taylor himself. From sundry articles which have appeared in several of the public journals of the city of New Orleans, Gen. Taylor is given to understand that persons claiming to speak for him, have produced the impression that he is not satisfied with what Judge Saunders, and the other members of the Louisiana Delegation to the National Whig Convention who acted with him, saw fit to say and do in that body in his (Gen. Taylor's) behalf; and that he repudiates such acts and sayings. Did these rumors and reports only affect himself, Gen. Taylor would not trouble the public concerning them; but as they affect, whether so intended or not, the good report and candor of gentlemen whose partiality for him has made them objects of reproach and suspicion, he feels constrained by a sense of duty and justice to authorise them to be met by a distinct and peremptory denial.

A Card.—We are authorised by Gen. Taylor to say that the course of the Louisiana Delegation in the Whig Convention, lately assembled at Philadelphia, meets with his entire, full and unequivocal approbation.

That he not only never doubted, but never intimated a doubt that his honor and reputation was safe in their hands. BAYLIE PEYTON.
LOGAN HUNTON,
June 23, 1848. A. C. BULLITT.

To this complection it comes at last! Gen. Taylor, after asserting times almost innumerable, that he would not consent to become the candidate of a party, is *now*, with his own unqualified approbation, openly the candidate of the Whig party! Gen. Taylor, after asserting in his Richmond letter that he would not withdraw his name from the canvass, no matter who was nominated, authorises his particular friend, Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, to announce to the Federal Convention that he will withdraw from the canvass, if he (Gen Taylor) is not nominated! This, then, is the firm and independent old man who would not consent to have the Presidency as the candidate of a party! To such inconsistency and subterfuge does ambition and the love of power lead an old man whose name might otherwise have gone down to the grave loaded with the admiration and gratitude of a whole nation!

TOO BAD.—If there is any one thing that makes the treason of Martin Van Buren to the Democratic party more unpardonable than another in the eyes of Southern Democrats, it is the fact that at all times since he has been before the country, he has been most warmly and gallantly supported by the Democracy of the Southern States. He was elected in 1836 by Southern votes, (he received 84 votes from Southern States in the Electoral College in that year.) In 1840 he was nominated by the Southern States, and most gallantly supported by Southern Democrats throughout that memorable campaign. Out of the 60 votes which he then received in the Electoral College, 48 were from slave holding States. Is it not too bad, then, that a man that has always been sustained and supported by the South, should, in the hour of trial, turn traitor to her. We can scarcely account for this treason to the Democratic party on the part of Mr. Van Buren, if we do not lay it to the score of personal disappointment in 1844. But surely a man does not deserve the name of a man who would sacrifice honor, consistency, and the well earned reputation of a long, and hitherto glorious life at the shrine of mere personal pique. We may be mistaken; Mr. Van Buren may be playing a still deeper and more culpable game. He may desire either to elevate himself or his son upon the strength of a great Northern party in 1852. If this be his design, then, indeed, his crime will be doubly damnable Until, however, we see more developments of this infamous move of the New York disorganizers, we will not say any more for the present, with regard to the *position* which Mr. Van Buren now occupies. The following article from the Washington Union will explain it so far as it is known:

Position of Martin Van Buren.—Mr. Van Buren plays an equivocal part. In his letter to the Utica Convention, he declares that his "public life (was) *forever closed*," "*with an inflexible determination to adhere to it to the end.*" He was nominated, however, by acclamation; and his *Fidus Achates* declared that he could not decline it. The question was then asked by others, Will he decline or accept? It turns out that he will do neither the one or the other under his own signature! But he permits it to be authoritatively understood that he accepts the honor. The Albany Atlas (barnburner) comes out with the following declaration, which is, of course, to be considered as his own:

"The Utica Convention nominated Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for the presidency, contrary to his known wishes, upon the principle that the people whom they represented had a right to make this use of his name, and did not direct their usual notice of their proceedings to be given to him No communication on the subject is, therefore, to be expected from him. But we are most happy to be able to say, upon the best authority, that, however unexpected and undesirable to himself, the position assigned him by the action of his friends, Mr. Van Buren will not, under the circumstances in which they have been placed, contest the principle with them, nor interpose any farther obstacle to the course they have adopted."

The New York Evening Post (also barnburner) published the above, and says "the most implicit confidence may be placed upon it."

This position does no honor to the firmness or discretion of Mr. Van Buren. But the way in which they treat Gen. Dodge is still more discreditable to the managers. It is a sort of fraud upon the people. His name along with Martin Van Buren's is displayed at the mast-head of the Albany Atlas, New York Globe, and other barnburner presses, and is calculated to produce the impression that General Dodge consents to run on the Van Buren ticket; whereas, as is reported in Washington, he is waiting to decline, as soon as he receives the official announcement of his nomination; and they will not officially communicate, for fear of his declining. Thus they are trying to make capital out of his name, under fraudulent pretences.

☞The following is an extract from a letter in the New York Tribune from the State of Ohio, and shews that the Buck Eye Whigs are quite as disaffected as the Tribune and his friends in New York are with the nomination of Gen. Taylor:

"Be assured, sir, the nomination of Taylor has dissolved the whig party. Whigs may support it—whigs may hold on to the old organization; but the heart of the people is utterly hostile to the nomination, and the people will not support it. And why should they? Why should you or I do it? Have not old and tried whigs been rudely put aside to make place for a frontier soldier, without creed and without civil experience? Are we not called upon, in doing it, to sacrifice every principle which is dear to us, and the full maintenance of which is vital to the glory and welfare of our country? The true whigs of Ohio will not bear this insolence and insult, nor make this sacrifice. They know not how to turn short corners. They will not do it."

MARTIN VAN BUREN.—This man, who has received at the hands of the Republican party of the country, more favors than perhaps any man in it, is now openly and undisguisedly lending the whole weight of his character to injure and destroy, so far as his influence can go, that very party. The defection of no other individual in the Union, could have hurt our feelings as much as that of Martin Van Buren. We could not think that a man possessed of such undoubted abilities as Mr. Van Buren, could be swayed as he has been by personal piques and disappointments. Time will convince him that he has been worse than mad, in lending himself to this petty Barnburner clique. His name, instead of being handed down to posterity as that of a great statesman and patriot, who has done his country much service will descend, to generations yet unborn, tarnished and blurred with the foul deed which he has perpetrated, in the evening of his life, in throwing himself into the arms of the enemies of the Republican party. We cannot trust ourselves to speak of this matter.

Mr. Van Buren has not formally accepted the nomination of the Utica Convention, but the Albany Atlas, known as his organ, says that he will not object to the use of his name. This, indeed, is a poor, miserable, shuffling position, in which to find Martin Van Buren placed.

Senator Dodge is out in a card, in the Union of Friday last, declining the nomination for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Van Buren. Mr Dodge says that his State (Wisconsin) was represented in the Baltimore Convention, and voted for Gen. Cass, and it would indeed be singular if he should be found opposing that nomination.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The anti-Taylor Convention, held at Worcester, Mass, on the 28th ultimo, is represented as a "large and enthusiastic gathering together of the people."—The object of the Convention was principally to organize the anti-Taylor whigs of Massachusetts. No nomination was made, but the Convention declared its intention to support the "free soil" candidate that will be nominated at Buffalo on the 9th of August. There can be no doubt but that there is a tremendous schism in the whig ranks of the old Bay State. Many of them cannot be induced to support Gen. Taylor under any circumstances.

GEORGIA.—At the Democratic State Convention of Georgia, held at Milledgeville on the 21st ultimo, Walter T. Colquitt and Hall McAlister were appointed Electors for the State at large. These are capital appointments. Colquit and McAlister are two of the ablest men in the country.

☞The Charleston Mercury thus receives the announcement of the Utica Convention:

'It is said, too, that Mr. Van Buren has accepted the nomination. The "Northern man with Southern principles!" John Quincy Adams over again. From the ashes of the old hater of the South has sprung a successor, armed with the same cause of resentment and ready to wreak it with the same intensity of spite."

☞We notice from the Charleston papers that the people of that city are making preparations to give their Regiment of Volunteers a reception on their return, worthy of the reputation for public spirit which South Carolina enjoys, and worthy the gallant deeds which the Palmetto regiment have performed in the Mexican war. This is as it should be. Will the State of North Carolina take no notice of *her* gallant sons, who will soon return from the wars? True, our brave Regiment was not afforded the same opportunity of distinguishing itself that many others had Those, however, who know the brave spirits that left the Old North State for the "theatre of war," know also full well that the opportunity only was wanting. It is not the fault, but the misfortune, of our brave citizen soldiers that they will not return to us with as many proud trophies of their daring gallantry as encircle the brows of the sons of our sister State. They have suffered much, and have conducted themselves like patriots and soldiers in those situations in which the fortune of war has placed them. They deserve the gratitude and thanks of the State just as much as if they had been in every battle from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. They were anxious to be *there*, but fortune did not favor them. We hope and trust then, that on their return they will be received in such a manner as they deserve, and as is due from the State.

ELECTORAL APPOINTMENTS.—Messrs. William S. Ashe and George Davis, Electoral candidates in this District, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Sandy Run, N. Hanover County,	Wednesday,	July 12
Stump Sound, Onslow "	Thursday,	" 13.
Jacksonville, " "	Friday,	" 14.
Upper Richlands, " "	Saturday	" 15.
Clinton, Sampson county,	Wednesday,	" 19.
Elizabethtown, Bladen county,	Friday,	" 21.
Lumberton, Robeson county,	Saturday,	" 22.
Rockingham, Richmond county,	Monday,	" 24.
Whitesville, Columbus county,	Wednesday,	" 26.
Northwest, Brunswick county,	Thursday,	" 27.

☞North Carolinian please copy.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

Messrs. Manly and Reid, the Whig and Democratic Candidates for Governor, may be expected to address the people at the following times and places:

Waynesville, Haywood Co.	Friday,	July 7.
Franklin, Macon Co.	Monday,	" 10.
Hendersonville,	Thursday,	" 13
Rutherfordton,	Saturday,	" 15.
Shelby,	Tuesday,	" 18.
Lincolnton,	Thursday,	" 20.
Reid's Store,	Saturday,	" 22.
*Statesville,	Monday,	" 24
*Charlotte,	Monday,	" 24.
Salisbury,	Wednesday,	26.
Ashborough,	Friday,	" 28.
Grensboro,'	Monday,	" 31.

*Mr. Manly at Statesville, Mr. Reid at Charlotte.—*Raleigh Register, Tuesday.*

Queer Benevolence.—The British government has given to the Crown witnesses in the recent State trials in Ireland, a free passage to this country. After using the miserable traitors to convict their own brethren, the authorities quietly kick them out of the country!
Baltimore Sun.

Extraordinary Case.—A little fishing schr. was laying at one of the wharves of Salem, Mass., last week, which deserves notice. She was manned by a veteran crew, consisting of skipper Marshall, aged 78; his brother, aged 76; another man aged 76, and a *boy 65*. The vessel is 45 years old, and the united ages of vessel and crew number 340 years! The skipper has followed the pursuit from the age of nine years.

The Natural Potato.—The Santa Fe Republican says that the potatoe grows wild in the mountains near that place. The largest are about the size of a hen's egg, and the Indians preserve them for winter. It is proposed that they be used for seed in those districts of country that are subject to the potato rot.

THE WAR DEBT.—We call the attention of the reader, whether he be Whig or Democrat, to the statement which will be found below, of the public debt of the government. We find the statement in the Washington Union of Sunday morning last, for which the Union says it "is indebted to a member of Congress, who obtained it under sanction of the proper executive bureau." It is especially important that the facts and figures contained in this tabular view of the indebtedness of the country, should be made known to the people—The Federal party are exaggerating the amount of the public debt incurred in the prosecution of the Mexican war, for the express purpose of making party capital. The Union says, "it was but the other day that the candidate for the Governor's chair of a Southern State did not hesitate to state it at one hundred and fifty millions." We presume the Union alludes to the Federal candidate in North Carolina.—We know that Mr. Manly, when he commenced the canvass, boldly asserted that the Mexican war had cost the country already the enormous amount of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars! Whether Mr. Manly did so from sheer ignorance of the truth, or whether he did so despite the truth, we are not prepared to say. Now, if the reader will run his eye over the table alluded to, he will see that instead of the Mexican war having already produced the *enormous* debt of $150,000,000, the whole amount of the war debt is under one-third this sum. And this, too, be it remembered, includes the amount which the United States will have to pay her own citizens on the score of the Mexican indemnity. What, now, becomes of the bold and unscrupulous assertions made by the Federalists.—Well, now, suppose the debt incurred on account of the Mexican war, presuming that the whole of the late sixteen million loan will be called in, will, amount to the sum of fifty millions. In the first place, we hope that the time will never come when the United States will be deterred, by the consideration of what it may cost, from defending her honor, when that honor is insulted and trampled on by a foreign nation. We hope she will always be prompt to vindicate alike her honor and her interest, whenever *necessary*, no matter what the cost may be. In the second place, supposing we place the matter solely upon the basis of a dollars and cents transaction, has not the United States, even then, made a good bargain? Would she, even this moment, part with what she has acquired by the late treaty, for the sum of fifty millions of dollars? We are of the opinion that she would not. As the Union eloquently remarks, "This debt has been contracted during a war which has settled long-standing disputes with Mexico, that were pronounced years ago by Gen Jackson as justifying a war with Mexico. The war which we have just concluded is, too, the most brilliant one that graces the annals of any nation. It has covered us with glory. It has terminated in a most honorable peace. It has secured ample indemnity for the past, and security for the future. We may consult the history of any people, and we shall seek in vain for a more glorious war, or a more satisfactory peace.

Statement of the debt of the United States on the 4th March, 1845, amount since paid, and the balance of the debt remaining unpaid which was due the 4th March, 1845, and the debt incurred since, up to 20th June, 1848.

	Debt on 4th March, 1845.	Paid to 20th June, 1848.	Balance of said debt unpaid 20th June, 1848.
Principal and interest of the old funded and unfunded debt,	$176,450 55	$57,263 40	$119,187 15
Treasury notes issued during the war of 1812,	4,317 44	—	4,317 44
Certificates of Mississippi stock,	4,320 09	—	4,320 09
Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, at 5½ per cent., per act 20th May, 1836, payable $60,000 per annum	1,200,000 00	180,000 00	1,020,000 00
Outstanding treasury notes of the issues of 1837 to 1843	1,244,779 22*	1,077,389 91	167,389 31
Treasury notes issued prior to 22d July, 1846, funded under the act of 28th January, 1847, 14th section, payable 31st Dec'r, 1867	—	—	128,728 00
Loan of 21st July, 1841, payable 31st December, 1844	210,814 94	210,814 94	
Loan of 15th April, 1842, 6 per cent., payable 31st Dec'r, 1862	8,243,836 63†	—	8,279,836 63
Loan of 3d March, 1843, 5 per cent., payable 1st July, 1853	6,604,221 35	—	6,604,221 35
	$17,788,799 62	$1,525,468 25	$16,327,559 37
Debt incurred since 4th March, 1845.			
Loan of 22d July, 1846, at 6 per cent., payable 12th November, 1856		$4,999,149 45	
Loan of 28th January, 1847, at 6 per cent., payable 31st December, 1867		12,880,272 40	
Stock issued in payment of the 4th and 5th instalments of the Mexican indemnity, at 5 per cent., per act 10th August, 1846, payable after 9th August, 1851		303,391 04	
Stock issued in payment of military bounty lands, at 6 per cent., per act 11th February, 1847, payable at pleasure of the government		147,500 00	
Outstanding treasury notes of the issue of 22d July, 1846		409,800 00	
Outstanding treasury notes of the issue of 28th January, 1847		13,128,650 00	
			$31,868,762 49
			$48,196,321 86

*Included in this sum is $128,728, for the reimbursement of notes funded.
†By the act of 27th June 1846, section 2d, the sum of $64,500 was cancelled of the loan of 15th April, 1842.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 21, 1848. DANIEL GRAHAM, Register.

The above sum of $48,196,321 86 is the aggregate amount of the public debt recorded in this office; of that amount has been incurred since 1st July, 1846	$31,868,762 49	(see above)
There remains to be paid into the treasury, under the acts of 22d July, 1846, 28th January, 1847, and 31st March, 1848,	17,582,128 55	
Making together, if the whole should be paid, the sum of be estimated as the war debt—as provided for by estimate up to 30th June, 1849.	$49,450,891 04,	which may

Statement of the public debt 4th March, 1841.

Principal and interest of the old funded and unfunded debt,	$324,521 15
Treasury notes of 1812–1814,	4,795 00
Mississippi stock certificates,	4,320 09
Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia assumed by Congress,	1,440,000 00
Treasury notes of 1837 to 1840,	5,680,831 40
	$7,454,467 61

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Cambria.—7 days later from Europe.

We condense from the Philadelphia Bulletin, the following summary of the news brought by the *Cambria:*

The steamship Cambria, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Boston yesterday morning; but in consequence of an interruption in the telegraphic communication between that city and New York, the news did not reach us until an early hour this morning.

The Cambria sailed from Liverpool on the 17th ult., and therefore, brings seven days later intelligence.

The news from France is of the highest importance.

The Cotton and Corn markets are in a depressed state—a slight reduction in prices having been submitted to since the sailing of the last steamer.

The money market was in an easy condition. We have received a copy of Wilmer & Smith's Liverpool Times, of June 17, from which the following summary is made up.

France.—Paris filled with troops.—The European Times gives the following account of French affairs, which had transpired since the election of Louis Napoleon to the National assembly was announced:

As soon as the government perceived this most unexpected reaction, evidences most incontrovertible, by the ballot an universal suffrage, they assembled instantly. Paris was instantly filled with troops, and it is said that not less than 100,000 troops of the line have been congregated in the French capital.

Attroupements have taken place every night this week, in spite of the new law. On Saturday night, about 200 persons were hemmed in by the troops, and carried off prisoners to the Prefecture. Amongst them were English, Americans, and, it is said, even women in disguise In short, the rappel and the generale have been beaten every day, and the confusion and excitement have been greater than ever.

The Bonapartist demonstration.—We must state that whether under the pressure of apprehension or patriotism, the National Assembly displayed, at first, a noble feeling. The most eloquent denouncements of all tyrants and dictatorships, seen clearly in the perspective, burst from many of its members. The popular feeling out of doors, is evidently divided. The cries of "Vive le Republique" are answered, and sometimes drowned, in shouts of "Vive l'Empereur," "Vive la Bonaparte." On Monday, when the news was circulated, that the impudent adventurer, Louis Napoleon, had actually arrived in Paris, and was about to take his seat in the Assembly, the crowd was very great. The contagion of the feeling had spread to some of the troops, and certainly to a large portion of the National Guards, and cries of "Vive le Napoleon" have come from more than one regiment.

Lamartine facing the Storm—Lamartine mounted the tribune, pale as ashes, and demanded the instant passing of a decree keeping in force the law of 1832 against Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Whilst he was speaking, a shot was fired outside of the building, and shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" were heard. Lamartine immediately sat down, overwhelmed. One of the National Guards had been shot in the stomach. This incident, whether accidental or pre-arranged, Lamartine adroitly converted to his purpose, by declaring that the first blood which had been shed was shed in the cause of despotism, and not by the Republic. The decree asked for was then sanctioned by general acclamation.

The People Siding with Louis Napoleon.—It cannot be concealed that there is a morbid feeling in favor of the Bonapartes, which time has not extinguished.

A body of National Guards set off to Boulogne instantly, in order, it is supposed, to welcome Louis Napoleon to the shores of France. They were even going on board a vessel under the pretence of a sea excursion, but the Mayor put a stop to their proceedings.

In spite of the vote of the National Assembly, the people declared that Louis Napoleon shall take his seat. No doubt gold has been circulated amongst the populace to a greater or less extent; but if the National Guards falterd in their allegiance, what hope can be entertained of the regular troops remaining firm.—It is, indeed, a critical moment for the Republic. Lamartine is a man of peace, wholly unequal to cope with an emergency like this. We look to Caraignac, as almost the only man who can save France from anarchy.

The Excitement Increasing.—The excitement of the people in favor of Louis Napoleon was increasing hourly. Barricades were even attempted, and it was only by the overwhelming force of the military in every part of the city that a general conflict was averted.

Our readers will scarcely be prepared, after all this, to hear that on the evening of Tuesday, the National Assembly, by a large majority, stultified their vote of the previous day, when they confirmed the exile of Louis Napoleon, and now revoked it, and declared that he should be admitted as a member of the National Assembly. Ledru Rollin opposed this proceeding, but the majority prevailed, and thus the door is opened for a civil war.

It is siad that Ledru Rollin immediately resigned, and that Lamartine would follow his example.

Proclamation in favor of Louis Napoleon.—At Arrennes a proclamation has been issued, calling upon the people to rush to arms, and to place Louis Napoleon upon the throne.—However, before it comes to that, there will be a struggle for supremacy between the legitimists and the Bonapartists.

Thiers, Odillion Barrott, and Duvergier de Harraune voted in favor of Louis Napoleon.

On Wednesday, Paris was quiet. The people had triumphed. Louis Napoleon was hourly expected in Paris to take his seat.

At the last accounts from Paris the Bonapartist excitement continued, and measures had been taken to keep it vigorous. The public tranquility had not, however, been again disturbed.

M. de Persigny, who has made *himself* remarkable for his attempt in favor of Prince Louis Napoleon, was arrested on the 13th ult

The Spanish Minister, M. Isturitz, had left London for Madrid.

The Count de Merasol, the Spanish Commissioner, after making overtures, through the Spanish Minister, did not obtain any recognition from Viscount Palmerston or the government, and after several ineffectual advances on behalf of his government, the Count left London for Spain.

Austria.—From Austria we learn that the Emperor meditates a visit to Prague, with a view of attaching to his person the Bohemian provinces. The French, English, Swedish, and Belgian ambassadors have reached Innspruck, and it is supposed that the affairs of Italy will there be discussed. The hopes of the people of Austria seem centred in the Archduke John, who, as the counsellor of the Emperor, will be the medium of communication between him and his subjects.

Prussia.—In Prussia affairs have come to a dead lock. In the Berlin Parliament, a declaratory vote, of an abstract nature, whether the events of the 18th and 19th of March had dethroned the King, and originated a new constitutional system, being nagatived by a small majority of 19, the people of Berlin have again been thrown into a state of tumult which appears like to have been serious consequences. The democrats of that capital are at present issue with the court party; & unless the dispute can be brought to some reason, an appeal will certainly be made to the army, and a fearful civil war will be the result.

Italy.—Since the battle of Guito, and the fall of Peschiera, no movement of a further decisive character has taken place in Lombardy. The Piedmontese were preparing to occupy Isola della Scola, to cut off the communications of the Austrians between Verona and Mantua. The Austrians seem confined to the neighborhood of Mantua. The Austrians are ravaging the country wherever they appear. From Naples we have little authentic intelligence, the whole of Calabria seems still in revolt.

Germany.—The Diet of Frankfort seems to be occupied with the adjustment of Sclavonian affairs, and the formation of a Directory to manage the affairs of Germany, until the defective establishment of a supreme central government in Germany, when its sovereign functions will cease.

Money Market.—Money continues abundant. First class bills now discounted at 3 per cent. The Bank of England has reduced its rate from 4 to 3½ per cent. From all parts of Great Britain the accounts in relation to the growing crops, are cheering in the highest degree. The weather continued of the most favorable character, forcing them forward with great rapidity and luxuriance.

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, July 1st, 1848.

The *Senate* refused, by a vote of 16 to 15, to print the memorial from the Chicago Convention.

Mr Benton, from the Military committee, reported, with amendments, House bill repealing the law which requires a reduction of general officers at the close of the war

The amendments consist in including also certain additional Majors, Surgeons, Quartermasters and Assistant Quartermasters, Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General, Paymaster and Assistant Paymasters, Principal Musician, &c, extending the time for the discharge of all to 4th March, 1849, and give three months additional pay to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill was then read the third time and passed.

Mr Davis, of Miss, presented the report of Capt. Roberts, which accompanied the flag presented some time since by Gen. Twiggs, as the first which was planted on the Mexican Capitol

Here quite a warm discussion arose between Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Miss., and Mr. Butler of South Carolina, as to what corps of the army belonged the honor of planting the first American flag on the capitol of Mexico. Mr Butler claimed the honor for the Palmetto Regiment, Mr Foote, for Gen. Quitman, the gallant son of Mississippi, and Davis for Gen. Twiggs, of Georgia.

After some further remarks by Mr. Borland, in regard to the claims of Gen. Worth, on motion of Mr. Dayton, the whole subject was laid on the table.

The bill from the House to incorporate the Washington Gas Light Company, was taken up, an amendment proposed by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, adopted, and the bill then passed.

On motion of Mr. Rusk, bill to allow pay and subsistence to certain Arkansas and other volunteers, was taken up, amended and passed.

At the suggestion of Mr. Bright, a general understanding was entered into that the final vote on the Oregon territorial bill shall be taken on Wednesday week, the debate in the mean time to be continued.

Executive session. Adjourned.

In the *House*, after some unimportant motions had been disposed of, and several bills from the Senate read the first and second time, the House, in Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the General Appropriation bill, and the Committee was addressed, in speeches of an hour each, by Messrs. Toombs, McClelland, Cobb, of Georgia, and Flourney, chiefly on the Presidential question.

Mr. McClelland replied also to Mr. Stewart, of Pa., in reference to alleged extra compensation received by Gen. Cass while he was Governor of the Territory of Michigan.—When Mr. Flourney had concluded, the committee rose, and the House adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, July 3d.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Underwood presented the credentials of Hon. Thomas Morehead, appointed by the Governor of Kentucky U. S. Senator, in the place of Mr. Crittenden, resigned, and he was qualified and took his seat.

One or two petitions were presented, and a few unimportant reports made from committees.

Mr. Breese reported a bill from the committee on public lands, to provide for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land-claims.

Mr Borland, from the same committee, reported a bill granting additional school lands in Arkansas.

The joint resolution from the House, fixing the day for the adjournment of the present session, with the amendments thereto proposed in the Senate, were then taken up, and the whole of the balance of the session of the Senate was taken up in a regular political discussion. Messrs. Mangum, of No Ca., and Johnson, of Maryland, supported the Whig side, and Messrs. Hannegan and Foote advocated the Democratic side of the question.—The debate would be deeply interesting, no doubt, to many of our readers, but our limits do not permit us to publish it.

Mr. Clayton expressed a desire to address the Senate, and the Senate accordingly adjourned to Wednesday.

In the *House*, Mr. Collamar introduced a joint resolution, which was read three times and passed, authorizing the return to the State of Vermont, to be placed in the Capitol at Montpelier, of two brass cannon, captured from the British at Bennington, in 1787, by the Green Mountain Boys, and now thrown aside as useless, at the Washington Armory.

On motion of Mr. Goggin, the House, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the General Appropriation bill, and Mr. Flournoy concluded his remarks. Mr. Woodward, of S. C., and Mr. Preston, of Va., followed, when the bill was laid aside, and the amendments of the Senate (before noticed) to the post office appropriation bill, were taken up. The first was agreed to, and the second being under consideration, the committee rose, and the House adjourned to Wednesday.

☞That able and valuable newspaper, the Charleston Courier, came out in an entire new suit of type on Saturday last.

For the Journal.

PUBLIC MEETING IN WAYNE.

At a meeting of citizens of Wayne County, held at the Court House, on the 4th day of July, 1848, John Everitt, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Col. C. H. Brogden appointed Secretary.

The Chairman, in a concise and happy manner, explained the object of the meeting to be to shew honor and respect to our volunteers—the Wayne Company—and to aid them with our counsel and advice, and where needed, pecuniary assistance, on their arrival at Fortress Monroe—to welcome them home, and make them comfortable and happy. We owe them a debt of gratitude. Let us show them we are willing and ready to commence the payment.

Dr. Andrews offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to proceed to Fortress Monroe, on the arrival of the volunteers, to assure them of their welcome home, and to render them such assistance on their journey as may be in their power—to advise and assist them in establishing their rights, and in every manner endeavor to render their return comfortable and happy.

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to say to the volunteers that we acknowledge our gratitude to them, and esteem them an honor to our county. They left happy homes to serve our country in her need, braving every danger and enduring every privation. Our county will be grateful.

Resolved, That we call on the citizens of Wayne to contribute to pay the expenses of the volunteers home from Fortress Monroe, and at some suitable time after their arrival, we hold a festival to their honor.

Under the first resolution, Dr. S. A. Andrews, Wm K. Lane, Esq., Giles Smith, Esq., James Daniel, Esq., and Henry Thompson, Esq., were appointed the committee.

On motion of Captain Nelson, the meeting adjourned. JOHN EVERITT, *Ch'n.*

CURTIS H. BROGDEN, *Sec'y.*

For the Journal.

JOHNSTON COUNTY, July 3, 1848.

Mr. EDITOR:—Will you allow a Whig, (through the columns of the Journal,) to communicate a few plain thoughts respecting the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. I do confess that I was surprised exceedingly at the nomination. Anterior to the Philadelphia Convention, I thought the Whigs still cherished those principles for which they had battled and contended for years, but now I frankly acknowledge that I was mistaken.—They care nothing for their political principles, as every candid Whig must admit.

Gen. Taylor said he would accept a nomination from either a Democratic or a Whig National Convention, or from both. He also says that he is a Whig, but not an ultra Whig.

Now, I ask, is there a sane man in North Carolina or elsewhere, who does not know Gen Taylor's object for expressing himself in this manner? By presenting his name thus to the people of the United States, he thought he would secure the entire Whig strength, and some of the unwary Democrats, and be elected President of the United States; but so sure as he lives 'till the 7th of November next, he will learn his error. I much doubt Gen. Taylor's getting a State in the Union. I venture to predict that North Carolina will not go for him. The citizens of the Old North State are not so ignorant and benighted as to be gulled by Taylor Editors and Taylor Orators, who tell them that Gen. Taylor is a good Whig, and will carry out Whig principles if elected President. But these are unsupported assertions, as every rational man knows. To assert, and to prove, are very different. Many Whigs in this part of the State, will not vote for Gen. Taylor. They consider his nomination an indignity to the Whigs of the Union.

I predict, Mr. Editor, and I ask you to mark my prediction, that the Democrats will have a majority in both branches of our next Legislature, and that David S. Reid will beat Charles Manly for Governor.

In conclusion, candor compels me to say that if I live 'till the 7th of November, I shall not only not vote for Taylor, but shall vote against him. I intend to vote for Gen'l Cass.

A WHIG, BUT NOT A TAYLOR WHIG.

From the New Orleans Delta, June 28.

From Mexico.—A Mexican gentleman now in this city, whose means of obtaining information from Mexico are of the first order, furnishes us with the following items of news from that republic.

The State of Tabasco is harassed with Indian insurrection, the object of which is the extermination of the people, of reason, and civilization. Emigration has commenced, and a panic terror has taken possession of the white race Poor Tabasco! She is following the same track as Yucatan.

At Vera Cruz, a representation has been made to the Government, praying that, on no consideration, the troops of the line be permitted to enter that city, offering to protect the coast with the National Guard, which is not yet organized.

In the City of Mexico, a horrible ostracism prevails, and it appears that open discord reigns there, menacing the Cabinet of Herrera with a speedy fall.

The protest against the Treaty of Peace made by the Deputies of Tamaulipas, New Leon, and other States, to the number of nine, has been adopted with ardor by the people—This proves that the period is not remote when Mexico will be dismembered into small Republics.

Paredes is progressing, and the lovers of the Republican system favor the fall of the present Government. Paredes will overturn Herrera, and the result will be, as before, the restoration of Santa Anna as Dictator.

These and other subjects, which cannot be dilated on, without exasperation, are sufficient to melt to commisseration the most determined enemy of the country.

Whig Platform!—After considerable trouble and labor, we have been able to obtain the *Platform* upon which the Whig National Convention have placed the whig party in the present canvass. It is broad and comprehensive—

Resolved, by the Whigs of the Union in National Convention assembled, That we go before the people of this glorious Republic in the present canvass, with the often repudiated principles of our old party so modified as to meet the wishes of every section of the country, that is to say, we are in favor of —— protect —— mum —— bank —— obsoletum —— improv —— mum —— distribut —— mum mum —— glorious principles, & old Zack —— Whig —— not ultra —— veto nothing —— glorious princ —— war unholy and abominable ☞ we swollowed it ☜ glorious principles —— locofocos —— ruinous policy —— old Zac ☞ mum —— humbug ☞ 1840 —— hard cider —— Tippecanoe and Tylor too ☞ great country —— Henry Clay —— candidate in '52 ☞ mum —— available —— glorious principles —— Cass and Butler ☞ old Zac —— (.•.) ☞ —— ☞ and in the language of the great CLAY of Kentucky, "I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore Him, in His mercy, to visit our favored land with WAR, with PESTILENCE, with FAMINE, with any *Scourge* other than MILITARY RULE, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere MILITARY RENOWN!" —— Fudge ☞ gammon —— humbug ☞! availability——

The Whig Party's Platform.—We have dropped all our old notions We don't go for a Bank now—that's an obsolete idea. We don't want to meddle with the tariff—that's doing well enough. We don't care a fig about distributing the public land money. We have no objection to the sub-treasury. The war is all right enough—we have no fault to find on that score. We flatly contradict everything we ever said, and are willing to back out fair and square. The "principles" we used to talk about were all humbug. We never had any. We havn't any now. All we want is to beat the locofocos and get into power.—We're sick of hard cider. We want the loaves and fishes. We're hungry. We havn't had a bite since John Quincy Adams' time. The little nibble we had in 1841 didn't amount to anything. Salt River is a very uncomfortable place. We have been here 20 years and we are tired; therefore

Resolved, That we will give our undivided, enthusiastic, and patriotic support to Zachary Taylor for President and Millard Fillmore for Vice President of the United States.

☞The following eloquent extract is from an Oration delivered by Gen. Cass on the 4th July, 1843, at Fort Wayne, Indiana The last sentence announces a sentiment as truthful and important as it is well expressed:—

"I have stood upon the plain of Marathon, the battle-field of liberty. It is silent and desolate. Neither Greek nor Persian is there to give life and animation to the scene. It is bounded by sterile hills on one side, and lashed by the eternal waves of the Egean sea on the other. But Greek and Persian were once there, and that decayed spot was once alive with hostile armies, who fought the great fight which rescued Greece from the yoke of Persia. And I have stood upon the hill of Zion, the city of Jerusalem, the scene of our Redeemer's sufferings, and crucifixion, and ascension. But the sceptre has departed from Judah, and its glory from the capitol of Solomon. The Assyrian, the Egypain, the Greek, the Roman, the Arab, the Turk, and the Crusaders, have passed over this chief place of Israel and have bereft it of its power and beauty. In those regions of the East where society passed its infancy, it seems to have reached decrepitude. If the associations which the memory of their past glory excites, are powerful, they are melancholy. They are without gratification for the present, and without hope for the future. But here we are in tha freshness of youth, and can look forward with rational confidence to ages of progress in all that gives power and pride to man, and dignity to human nature. It is better to look forward to prosperity than back to glory."

Hear Andrew Stevenson.—This gentleman, whose hairs have grown gray in the Democratic ranks, who has "done the State some service" at home and abroad, and the soundness of whose democracy has never been questioned in any quarter, paid the following high tribute to Gen. Cass in the address he delivered to the National Democratic Convention just before it adjourned. Speaking of the nominees, he said:

"With one of those individuals I have been long and intimately associated, both at home and abroad, and of whom I can venture to speak. I know him well. And if there be on earth a man of stainless character—one whose public principles are as thoroughly democratic as those of any statesman now on the stage of public life, and whose whole life needs neither explanation nor defence—if there be one man whose claims to public confidence and trust are founded upon private virtue—then I say that man is Lewis Cass."—*Union.*

A friend at my elbow directs my attention to the remarkable similarity between the position of Mr. John Van Buren and Mr. Robert Tyler, both men of talent and genius, and both remarkable for filial piety. Ex-President John Tyler had his separate convention in 1844, his son, Robert Tyler, being the principal mover; and ex-President Van Buren has his convention in 1848, his son, John Van Buren, acting as principal orator. Had Mr Robert Tyler had as large a sphere of action as Mr. Van Buren has in the Empire State, his talents would no doubt have shone forth in a far more brilliant light, and might have been as highly appreciated as those of Mr. John Van Buren.

Cor Balt. Sun.

The "Native" Candidate.—The Whigs are very anxious to convince the people that Gen. Taylor is not a candidate of the Native party. Facts are stubborn things. Gen. Taylor was originally taken up by the Natives. He replied to their letters with consideration. He is more the choice of that infamous faction than he is of the Whig party.—*Dem. Union.*

Emigrants and Specie.—The New York Sun of the 27th ult., has the following:—

"At least 35,000 emigrants arrive weekly in the United States, many of them belonging to the middle classes of Europe, who cross the Atlantic to enjoy their wealth in security. The wealth they bring is principally in gold and silver, and being brought as baggage, but a very small part is entered at the Custom House. The total amount ranges from $2,-300,000 to $5.000.000 every week. This is what has enabled us to bear, without serious inconvenience, a drain of half a million of dollars a week."

A Toper's Blood.—Dr Pray recently bled a toper and found that the watery elements were nearly gone and alcohol supplied their place. He applied a torch to the blood and it ignited It has such an effect on the inebriate that he reformed.

A PRIVATE OPINION!

From Morristown, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

* * * Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are the best medicine ever offered in this section of country, in my opinion. H. BERNARD.

POWERFUL TESTIMONY!

From Bergen, Genesee County, New York.

This is to certify, that I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family, and have sold to various persons, within a short time, one hundred and fifty boxes of them, and they have universally been spoken of as a good medicine. *They have restored a number of individuals who were in a declining state of health, and in a number of cases have cured the Piles*—some cases of long standing. I do cheerfully recommend Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills to all who are out of health, as being a most excellent medicine.

Yours, &c., H. WILCOX.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail. 169 Race st. Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL, Esq, as a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of New-Hanover County.

June 16, 1848—[40-tf

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 3d inst., by D. McMillan, Esq., at his residence, Mr. Jo. Turner Watts, to Miss Caroline L. Cowan, daughter of the late Robert H. Cowan, Esq.

In this town, on the 22d ult., Mr. Alexander McDonald, to Miss Mary Ann Brown.

In Duplin county, on Tuesday the 4th inst., by Gibson Sloan, Esq., Mr. Allen Register, of Sampson county, to Miss Nancy Ann, daughter of Hyman Howard.

DIED.

In the vicinity of Clinton, Sampson county, on the 11th ult., Mr. Wm. Kelly, aged about 40 years, and on the 18th, Mr. Joseph Kelly, his brother, aged about 35.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	9	a	10
Middlings,		a	8
Shoulders,		a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,	6½	a	6½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90	a	1 00
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	25
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	8 50	a	10 00
Do Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,		a	50
Meal,	60	a	70
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	6½	a	6¾
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 25	a	7 75
Fayetteville,	5 75	a	6 25
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	65	a	80
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8½	a	9
Western,	7½	a	8
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	80	a	90
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	9 50
Wide, do.	5 00	a	
Srantling,	4 00	a	
Timber, Mill,	3 50	a	6 00
Shipping Timber, nom	7 00	a	8 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	18	a	21
New Orleans,	—	a	—
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	10 —	a	12 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	5 —	a	5 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 00	a	2 05
Virgin Dip, new		a	2 30
Hard—	1 00	a	1 05
Tar,	1 35	a	
Pitch,	—	a	
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	
No 2,	60	a	70
No 3,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine,	26	a	26½
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel, none		a	
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	50	a	55
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
Prime,	8 50	a	9 50
Fresh,		a	
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3 50
Rough—Per bushel,	80	a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	35	a	40
Liverpool—sack,	1 30	a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	1 00	a	1 12
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	30	a	31
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	25	a	27
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	7 —	a	11 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
Porto Rico,	6½	a	7½
St. Croix,	7½	a	8½
Loaf,	11	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	75

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,		a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	50
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$3 50	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Tar, per bbl.,	35	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	3 50	a	4 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	50
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1½ per cent.
" " " New York, 1½ " "
" " " Boston, 1½ " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 6.

The past week has been rather dull in the way of trade. Our water courses are low, and produce finds its way to market but slowly. So, taking all these things into consideration, the reader may not be surprised at our meagre review of the markets. We give such items as we believe worthy of remark.

Bacon—There continues a fair stock of Bacon on the market, and prices remain firm

Flour—Remains as last reported. See table.

Hay—Market well supplied with Hay, and sales at 60 to 80 cents, according to quantity.

Lard—The stock of Lard has been considerably reduced. Quotations firm.

Lumber and Timber—We have no change to notice in either of these articles with regard to prices. We refer to our table for rates.—The market is well supplied and sales dull.

Naval Stores—The receipts of Turpentine have been very small during the past week, and prices have been remarkably steady during the same time. We retain our last Thursday's figures, as they represent sales up to the time of making up this report. *Spirits Turpentine*—Last sale we hear of was made at 26½ cents. Sales have been effected during the week at 26, 26½, and 27 cents, closing today at 26½ cents.

Freights—Remain firm—but few vessels in port, and produce not very abundant.

NEW YORK, June 30—*Naval Stores*—Turpentine remains dull, and no sales have come to our knowledge Spirits Turpentine continues firm, and for large lots yesterday, 33 cents, cash, was refused, 34 cents being demanded We notice sales of a few hundred bbls. common Rosin at 70 a 80 cents for North County and Wilmington, delivered, and 400 bbls. North County Tar on private terms.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By the Cambria.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Oil of Turpentine is firm; sales of British have been made at 33s. per cwt, and higher prices are now demanded. Turpentine American, per cwt, is quoted at 6s. a 7s. Rosin—Of American 700 to 800 brls. have found buyers at 2s 3d for common quality, from the quay. Tar—Carolina is quoted at 11s. a 12s. per barrel.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

June 26—Schr Elouise, Robinson, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh & Co.

Schr Martha, Davis, Shallotte, N C, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

30—Schr Col McRae, Davis, Charleston, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

July 2—Steamer wm B Meares, McRae, Kelly's Cove, to J C Latta.

Schr Marion, Johnson, Little River, to G W Davis.

6. Brig Belle, Williams, N Y, to G W Davis.

Schr Fidelia, Chapman, N York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Jonas Smith, Davis, N York, to R W Brown.

CLEARED

June 30—Schr Martha, Davis, Shallotte, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

July 1—Schr Thorn, Wainwright, Boston, by Wm O Jeffreys.

Schr G W Davis, Briggs, New York, by G W Davis.

Schr L P Smith, Youngs, New York, by R W Brown.

Schr Brilliant, Pigott, Onslow county, N C, by G W. Davis.

5—Schr Tioga, Collins, Guadaloupe, and a market, by Harriss & Russell.

Schr Elouise, Robinson, Boston, by E J Lutterloh & Co

Schr Col McRae, Davis, Charleston, S C, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr S Morris Waln, Beaston, Philadelphia, by E J Lutterloh & Co.

Schr Marion, Johnson, Little River, by G W Davis.

BUGGY AND HARNESS.

A superior Leather Top BUGGY, with HARNESS, received per Chas. Mills, for sale by

j23] CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 30th June, 1848.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

[43-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

Artis Clarye
Allen Isabella
Arnold Alfred
Bullard George W
Brinn Jas
Brinn Jas W
Bell Sarah R 3
Blanks Elizabeth J
Burtt David
Berry W F
Benton Maran
Branson Mary
Barrett & McClain
Brinson Aaron
Bodure G W
Bartholic Dan'l B
Bryan Berrian
Barnett John
Beesly Rich'd
Bear Abraham
Bailey Wm
Brinkley Jas w
Blocker J C
Brister James C
Burney Robt S
Brock Curtis W
Burroughs, sen'r, Jas
Brothers John
Borgat Marietta
Blackman Fred
Beeton Fred
Conklin Thomas 2
Cowan Hue
Cason Sarah J
Crandle Erastus B
Cruse Mary
Curtis Joseph W
Chadwick Ezekiel
Crowell Allen
Cassanett Peter
Cunningham Anna M
Cowan & McIlhenny
Dugnid Wm H
DeCin R L
Dunce Wm
Dowel mr
Deems Chas T
Davis Wm E
Eagles R W
Emerson John
Edmundson w
Emery Caleb
Eaveans Thos E
Frost Augustus T
Field Thos H
Foy Mary
Fuller C H
Goodman Sam'l M 2
Gautier W H 3
Gunn Kinchen 2
Gard Wm B 2
Gornto David R
Grist J
Green Jos
Gianople John F
Gerdes Henry
Grant Edmund H
Gill Rowlet J
Graber H
Gordon Mary
Gibbs R W
Howell Thos 2
Howell Wm
Hall John 2
Hill Sarah J
Holland James
Hett Mary J
Holt James C
Harvy Elizabeth J
How Mary
Haughton Thos G
Hardison Ann
Henck George D
Hannum I T
Hill Benjamin
Hawes Ann E
Harris Wm D
Harriss Benjamin
Hartson Harriet C
Hankins Milton
Ivey Steward P
Johnson John
Jones C P
Jones Mary Ann
Keith E A
Knight James
Kennedy B A
Kennedy Elcey
Kennedy Wm J
Lain Nathan
Larrington David
Livingston Diana
Larkins Wm
Lee, Judson & Lee
Lewis Simon
Mitchell Eliza 2
Mahoney James 2
Martin James
Moore M D
Manon Clan
Maxwell David
Moise C C
Miller Jacob F
Mays John
Myers Louis B
McCrevy Mary Jane
McArn Hugh
McMullen mr
McCullough Josephus
Niemeijer Ernst
Pettaway James
Purdy Harriet W
Philips T T
Purnell R T
Phoebus George J
Page Sarah M
Pridgen Dalcida
Pickett Mary E
Pfeiffer mr
Parker Robert
Peterson Lewis
Prosher Antonio
Roulk W A
Rue Edward
Roberts J O & Co
Roberts James E
Rolle Richard
Rowe Wm L
Reimels Ellert
Reed Martha M
Riley S J
Sloan Robert N 2
Sellars Ann
Sellers Orient
Sellers Thomas L
Suydam John w
Stanly mrs
Shemmell Poindexter
Samson F
Spicer Martha
Sikes Theodore M
Skipper Ellen
Sholar Sarah
Sholar Mary J
Smith Jno 2 (cooper)
Smith John
Smith Michael 2
Smith Louisa
Smith Thomas
Teboe Adam
Thees John H
Tally Olin P
Talcott Andrew
Taylor & Brother, G
Taylor Edward
Taylor Edward w
Ulters Wm R
Vangilder Richard
Varnon Rowland
Vernon Alfred M
Vaught Wm
Williams Elizabeth A
Williams George
Wood miss Joseph C
Walker Wm A
Walker Lucy
Watters Wm H
Wheeler Frank A
Winslow John
Wooldie Josiah
Watson Eliza
Yorke L S
Yates T H

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at auction at Exchange Corner, on Thursday, July 20th, at 11 o'clock, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the following property:

Lot No. 197, (B.) running from Front to Second Street, with a dwelling and other improvements thereon, and generally known as the Peter Walker Lot.

Part of Lot No. 42, (A.) fronting on Mulberry Street near the residence of William J. Love, Esq., with a comfortable and commodious dwelling and the necessary out-houses thereon; all of which are *entirely new.*

House and Lot on Chesnut Street, adjoining the residence of John C. Bowden, Esq., fronting on Chesnut Street 67 feet, and running back 148 feet along the line of a 15 feet Alley. Said Lot contains all the necessary out-houses, with a fine Stable building.

The above property will be sold, on a credit of 90 days, for approved paper payable at Bank, which will be placed on accommodation.

The sale will be positive, and persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property in the mean time Any information will be given by the subscribers.

P. K. DICKINSON & Co., or
CRONLY, WALKER & HALL, Auct's.

Wilmington, N. C., July 6th, 1848.—[43-tds

The "Commercial" and "Chronicle" will copy till day of sale.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed to receive the list of Taxable property for Wilmington District, will attend to the same on and after Saturday next, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 5 P. M., at the Post Office.

DAN'L DICKSON, J. P.

July 7—[43 2t.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!

In store, 25 bbls Molasses; 15 tierces do.; 10 bbls prime retailing do. For sale low by

j7 G. W. DAVIS.

WINE AND BRANDIES.

Quarter casks Old London Market Madeira;
Do and half do particular do;
Do casks Sicily do;
Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, and Old Whiskey, Champagne Wine, cuppernong, Claret, Old Port, &c. For sale by

j7 HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUTTER.

Just received per schr Tioga. For sale by

j7 HOWARD & PEDEN.

WOODEN & WILLOW WARE.

8 dozen Brooms, 2 doz Brushes, Cedar Tubs by the nests and single setts measures, Iron bound do, Axe handles, Scrub brushes, Shoe do, Jute Matts, Alicant do., Step Ladders, Willow Wagons, Bung Starts, Nests Flour Pails. For sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

FRESH SUPPLIES

Just received per schr. Tioga from New York, 20 quintals Codfish; Mackerel by the bbl; Salmon by the barrel; 50 boxes Herrings; 10 bbls Saline Salt. For sale by

j7 HOWARD & PEDEN.

MESS PORK.

10 bbls just received per brig Belle; and for sale by

WM. A. GWYER.

BACON—BACON.

4 hhds Sides; 4 hhds Shoulders, expected per brig Wm L Jones. WM. A. GWYER

FLOUR—FLOUR.

10 bbls fine Canal Flour for sale, to arrive per brig Wm L Jones. WM. A. GWYER.

NOTICE.

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have *replaced* their extensive stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. &c., at their old stand on Front street, perfectly uninjured by the late fire in their immediate vicinity, and are now ready to furnish Physicians and Merchants with their Summer supply at the shortest notice.

Consisting in part of Castor Oil, Pv. Jalap, do Rhubarb, do Ipecac. do Columbo; Epsom Salts, do Glauber; Calomel; Fol Senega, Calc'd Magnesia, do Henry's do Carbonate, (London in small squares;) Gum Arabic, do Pow'd. Gum Opium, do Pow'd. Gum Aloes; Cape & Soc—Sulph Quinine, Iodine, Citrate of Iron & Quinine, Hydr Potass, Iodide of Lead, do Sulpher, do Arsenic, do Mercury, Feroc, Potass Pv. Stauin, Strychnien, Veratrim, Soluble, Citrate of Iron, Diarsenite of Quinine, Chloroform, Valerianate of Tinc, &c. &c.

June 30[—42.

CLICKENER'S SUGAR COATED VEGITABLE PURGATIVE PILLS—*A few more left of the same sort.*

The subscribers have just received per Schr. Olive, a large and fresh supply of *Clickeners Sugar Coated Vegetable Purgative Pills.* Having made arrangements, they are able to sell them at a much reduced price (by the dozen,) to dealers. Also, a full supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines of all kinds. For sale wholesale and retail by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,

j30 Druggists & Chemists.

Dr. ALEXANDER D. MOORE,

HAVING located himself at Kenansville, Duplin county, for the purpose of pursuing the practice of medicine in its various branches, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country. He may be found at his office at all times when not professionally engaged.

May 19, 1848—[36-tf

MOLASSES—20 hhds. prime retailing Cuba Molasses, for sale by E. J. BERNARD.

Administrator's Sale.

ON Thursday, the 13th day of July next, at the late residence of OWEN HANSLEY, dec'd., the subscriber, as the Administrator of said OWEN HANSLEY, will expose to sale, at public auction, the perishable property belonging to said Estate, consisting principally of the following articles, viz:

20 head of C

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, July 3, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receiving for any moneys due us in that section.

☞MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

TUESDAY, June 27.

In the *Senate*, to-day, the great, and indeed only, question of importance discussed, was the slavery question, in connection with the Oregon Territorial bill. Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate at length in reply to Mr. Dix of New York. The speech is represented as being a most able and masterly exposition of the Southern view of this most important question. The bill has not yet been disposed of.

In the *House*, on motion of Mr. Newell, the military committee were required to enquire into the expediency of increasing the annual appropriation of $200,000, for arming and equipping the militia of the United States. After the transaction of some unimportant matters, the House resumed the consideration of the report made by Mr. Strohm in relation to the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances, and Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, addressed the House. Some amendments were proposed to the resolution to print, and further debate ensued, when—

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the General Appropriation Bill, and Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, concluded his remarks. Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, and Mr. Brady, of Pennsylvania, followed, when the committee rose, and Mr. Caleb B. Smith gave notice of a motion to introduce a bill to surrender to the State of Indiana as much of the Cumberland Road as lies within that State.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 28.

In the *Senate*, on motion of Mr. Rusk, the bill incorporating the Navy of Texas into that of the United States, was taken up, and made the order of the day for to-morrow week.

The joint resolution to remove disabilities incurred by mail contractors who have entered into contracts, was passed.

The fortification appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Atherton moved an amendment appropriating $50,000 for a fort at Pea Patch Island, in the Delaware river.

The bill was then laid aside, and the Oregon bill was taken up.

Mr. Berrien addressed the Senate. He said he had always carefully abstained from taking part in the discussion of the important and exciting question which had been introduced into the Senate on this bill—the slavery question. He had steadfastly resisted all pretence for its introduction by opposing all acquisition of new territory. The question had been forced by necessity upon the Senate, and the South must meet it.

He denied the authority of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, and entered into an elaborate and able argument in support of this proposition.

In the *House*, Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the amount of extra allowance received by Gen. Cass, while acting as Governor of the territory of Michigan.

Amendments were proposed for inquiring into the cost of the blood hounds which were used in the Florida war, whilst Gen'l Taylor was in command there.

Objection being made to the reception of the resolutions, they were laid aside.

Mr. Stewart said he should propose them at another time.

Ten thousand copies of the reports on the errors in the Secretary of the Treasury's report, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rockwell proposed that the committee who had the subject in charge, be authorised to make a thorough examination of the treasury accounts, loans, notes, &c., and send for persons and papers.

The resolution was passed.

THURSDAY, June 29.

In the *Senate*, a number of reports were made from committees.

A bill making the middle of the river Sabine the Texan boundary, was passed.

Mr. Atherton, from committee, reported back House bill making appropriations for the use of the Navy, with amendments. Laid over.

A resolution offered some time since by Mr. Johnson, of Md., ordering the printing of 10,000 copies of a memorial of the late Chicago Convention, came up, and was laid on the table by a vote of 22 to 16

The Oregon Territorial Bill was then taken up—the slavery amendment pending. Mr. Phelps addressed the Senate in favor of the exclusion of slavery from the territories.

Mr. Mason obtained the floor, but the bill was laid over till Monday.

A bill from the House, making an appropriation for fortifications, was taken up.

An amendment was offered for removing an obstruction in the Ohio river, at Cumberland Island; which gave rise to an animated debate—objection turning principally upon an apprehension of its hazarding the bill by means of the President's veto.

Amendment negatived—9 to 29.

The bill was ultimately passed.

The Senate, after a brief Executive session, adjourned.

In the *House*, the resolution directing a monument of Quincy granite to be erected in the Congressional burial ground to the memory of John Quincy Adams, was taken up. It was opposed on the ground that it would make an invidious distinction, the other monuments being made of sand stone. The resolution was laid on the table.

A large number of Senate bills were appropriately referred.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—Mr. Root in the chair—and took up the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. Pollock, of Pa., addressed the committee in a long speech in favor of Gen. Taylor—said Gen. Taylor would not veto the Tariff Bill of 1842, if it was revived—that the will of the people would guide him.

Mr. French, of Ky., obtained the floor, and spoke ably in support of the Southern view of the slavery question.

Mr Ingersoll obtained the floor, and the committee rose.

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 30.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Westcott, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill, which was twice read and referred, respecting the employment by the Postmaster General of public steamers for transporting the mail along the coast of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Jeff. Davis, 10,000 extra copies of Lt. Emory's report of a military reconnoisance from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego, California, were ordered to be printed and bound, for the use of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Dix, of New York, a Bill "concerning Pilots," was taken up. This bill contemplates the regulation of Pilotage in the Harbor of New York.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Special Orders, being bills on the private calendar, and the bill for the relief of Frederick Dawson, James Schott, and Elisha Whitney, was again taken up.

The bill provides for the adjustment and settlement by the Secretary of the Navy, of the claims of the individuals named against the government, for "sundry vessels of war and arms and equipments therefor," furnished the Republic of Texas in 1838, "upon such terms as he may deem reasonable and just, to be sanctioned and approved by the President of the United States, and upon such adjustment and settlement to issue certificates of stock for the amount, to Messrs. Dawson, Schott and Whitney, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at such time as the Secretary may determine, not exceeding five years.

The amount of this claim against Texas was originally about $500,000, for which ten per cent. bonds of the republic were given, and the faith and revenues of the republic pledged for the peyment of both interest and principal. This amount has now been increased, by the unpaid interest, to over a million; and not only the vessels, &c., furnished for the Texan navy, but the revenues pledged for the payment of the debt, have been transferred, by the act of annexation, to the United States. But the bill, nevertheless, provides further, that the claim shall be adjusted in the manner prescribed, with the consent and concurrence of the State of Texas, that the claimants shall transfer the debt so agreed to be paid to the United States, and that Texas shall agree to satisfy and discharge the same by a transfer of lands of the State sufficient therefor.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson addressed the Senate in explanation of the claim, and in favor of the passage of the bill, as an act of justice toward the claimants, which the United States were morally and legally bound to perform.

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech, the bill was passed over, and about a dozen other private bills were considered and passed, when the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. Vinton, from the committee on Ways and Means, reported Senate amendments to the bills making appropriations to the Post-office Department, and for the Indian Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1849, and the House agreed to some, disagreed to some, and amended one.

A motion to take up the private calendar was disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House, in committee of the whole, then resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill, and

Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll addressed the committee, chiefly in reply to the argument of Mr. Hilliard, in favor of changing certain Charges to Ministers Resident, and Ministers Resident to Ministers Plenipotentiary, to which Mr. I. expressed his opposition. In reference to Gen. Taylor, Mr. I. was in favor of his election, because he desired for once an administration who would administer the government without regard to party distinctions.

Here followed a long discussion, into which the slavery question entered largely, but in which, the true point aimed at by the various speakers was the claims and chances of the respective candidates for the Presidency.—The discussion was conducted principally by Thompson (whig) of Kentucky, Horace Mann of Mass., (successor to J. Q. Adams,) and Mr. Bacock (dem) of Virginia.

The House adjourned without taking any action on the bill.

THE WAR CRY OF THE DEMOCRATS.

BY F. A. DURIVAGE.

Once more unfurl that standard,
That has cheered our hearts of old;
The glorious flag of victory
Again—again unfold!
Our steadfast hills reverberate
The rolling of the drum;
And springing to the battle-call
The sons of triumph come.
With Cass and Butler at our head,
And every omen lucky—
With Michigan we'll form our van,
And charge with old Kentucky.

The North has heard the summons
And rouses in its might,
Where falls upon its giant hills
The earliest ray of light.
And all along the northern lakes
The arms of freemen shine,
While far amid the mighty West
Extends the bannered line.
Then arm, for Cass and Butler arm!
With every omen lucky;
For Michigan leads on our van,
Backed up by old Kentucky.

The fair and gallant South responds—
The warm land of the sun—
Her ancient glories fire her heart
For laurels to be won.
Along the Mississippi flood,
Where dark Missouri pours,
Where frowns the Alleghany ridge,
The soul and strength are ours.
With Cass and Butler at our head,
And every omen lucky;
With Michigan we'll form our van,
And charge with old Kentucky.

Oh! vainly would the foeman
Assume our flag and brand.
His borrowed plumage shall be shorn
With unrelenting hand.
The mocking-bird will cease to pour
Its stimulated cry.
When the fierce eagle spreads his wing
In triumph on the sky.
With Cass and Butler at our head,
And every omen lucky—
With Michigan we'll form our van,
And charge with old Kentucky.

Then rally round our leader,
Our flag fling to the breeze—
'Twas he who swore the stars and stripes
Unstained should rule the seas.
If every sea behold that flag
Defy the ocean blast,
Remember, it was Lewis Cass
That nail'ed it to the mast.
His name upon that banner read—
And deem the omen lucky—
With Michigan close up the van,
And charge with old Kentucky.

Low kneel the foreign foemen,
And sorely rue the day,
That Butler led in fire and steel
The storm at Monterey
And surely as he crushed the foe,
Upon that day of fame—
Their base allies at home shall own
The terror of his name.
With Cass and Butler for our chiefs,
And every omen lucky—
With Michigan we'll form our van,
And charge with old Kentucky.

Then spread once more the standard,
To the battle and the breeze—
Strike! for our country's honor
And the freedom of the seas.
Strike! for the glorious destinies
That wait our race of fame,
And write the death-doom of the foe,
In words of withering flame.
With Cass and Butler leading on,
Our star is bright and lucky—
With Michigan close up the van,
And charge with old Kentucky.

The Three Millions.—Advices from Washington, according to the New York Tribune, state that the three millions which are to be paid to Mexico, have already been remitted, and Mr. Walker has stated to several persons that no further loan will be needed. It is also stated, on the authority of Washington letters, that the disbursing officers of the army have in their possession $2,500,000 of specie, most of which will be returned to the United States, now that peace is made.

Great Meeting.—At a mass meeting of the inhabitants of Cincinnati, resolutions were passed against the granting of 100,000,000 acres of land to Asa Whitney, and at a subsequent meeting was ordered to be printed an address to the Congress and the people of the United States on the subject.

Sig. Almonte.—This distinguished Mexican is about to visit the United States with his family, and will probably take up his permanent residence in the city of New Orleans, where he spent much of his youth, and acquired much of the valuable information he possesses. He has lost all his popularity in Mexico, and is thoroughly disgusted with the country.

Conversation between a Democrat and a Whig, but not an ultra Whig.

Democrat—What do you think of the United States Bank?

Whig—A United States Bank? It's an obsolete idea.

Dem.—Do you think it constitutional or expedient to establish one?

Whig—Oh, I don't care anything about the d——d thing. It's of no use; but if the people ever want it, I shan't object.

Dem.—Well, what about the tariff?

Whig—Well, don't want the tariff altered—don't see what's to be gained by it. If the majority want it changed, let them change it. I care not a fig for these old issues; they are out of date.

Dem.—Well, but the war. You believe it unprovoked and unjust?

Whig.—"I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace."

Dem.—You believe with the majority of whig congressmen, Bell, Thompson, Trumbo, and Young, that the present war exists by the act of Mexico?

Whig—(Sighing and rolling up the whites of his eyes,) "I look upon war at all times, and under all circumstances, as a national calamity."

Dem.—Well, at any rate, you know the war was unjust.

Whig—"In the Mexican war our honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated."

Dem.—In treating with Mexico, would you take indemnity in land?

Whig—"The principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by *conquest*." I emphasize conquest; for if we can obtain territory by purchase, or by the consent of the people who inhabit it, all right; or if we are compelled to thrash Mexico, and teach her to behave herself, take half her territory or such a matter, we can't help it. We want the Bay of San Francisco. It would be valuable in our hands, and worth nothing in the hands of Mexico. In fact, we are opposed to mere conquest, but manifest destiny will give us Mexico. Hurrah for Taylor! Clay can't come it.

Here the whig, with his thumb on his proboscis, and his little finger cutting divers and sundry curves, sloped, saying: "don't come it over this child, again! Gen. Taylor knows a thing or two. He has no particular opinions—that's just what makes him a whig.—Principles, indeed! blast 'em! They have been the death of us already."

Louisville Democrat.

A Hard Case.—It is said that because Gen. Taylor has slain so many of the especial friends of the Whigs, that they are determined to kill him politically, and have thought the best way they could do it was to nominate him as *their* candidate for the Presidency, knowing that a Federal Whig nomination is certain death to any man, no matter what may be his patriotism. Mr. Fillmore, of New York, is the man that Silas Wright beat *ten thousand votes* for Governor; he is a real *Mexican* Whig. Gen Taylor for *killing* Mexicans, and Fillmore for *starving* American soldiers.—What a glorious "kettle of fish!"

Ohio Statesman.

Restored to the Army.—The Washington Union states that Captain Edward Deas, a highly meritorious officer, who was recently, by a court martial, sentenced to be dismissed the army, has been ordered back to his regiment: the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, restoring him to his rank and position. This is the gentleman who, when he was a lieutenant, swam the Rio Grande to meet a Mexican senorita.

The Dissenters.—The New York Tribune publishes a list of thirty whig newspapers that have hesitated or flatly refused to commit themselves to the support of General Taylor. Nine of these are in Massachusetts and 11 in Ohio.—*Balt. Clipp., 24th ult.*

Governor of New Mexico.—The National Intelligencer says that the gallant Brevet Lt. Col. Washington, of the artillery, will command the troops detached from Gen. Wool's command, (in withdrawing the troops from Mexico,) and that, on his arrival at Santa Fe, he will act as Governor of the territory of New Mexico.—*Balt. Sun.*

Father and Son.—It is one of the oddities of these old times, that Martin Van Buren and his son John, were both candidates before the caucus at the Utica Convention. The father received 60 votes, the son 5.

Anticipated Divorce.—M. Lucquet, Ambassador of the Pope, in a letter to the Swiss Diet, admits that the separation of Church and State is the great question of the age—that it is likely to be decided in France, and in other countries nearer Rome; and that the Pontiff has pretty nearly made up his mind to the divorce.

Will it find him.—Letters are queerly addressed sometimes. A letter passed through the New York post office, two or three days ago with the following direction: "Mr. Rockwell, werker in marble, tomb-stones, etc., with rheumatism in his neck, if cold water has not driven it out; Providence, R. I."

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.

ALSO, all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond, and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN.

Feb 11, 1848—[22-12m

FOR RENT.

THE HANOVER HOUSE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front Street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof brick building, about 4 or 5 years old, and will always command a large share of public patronage. The subscriber is desirous of getting a COMPETENT man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable TO HIM. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID FULTON

October 22, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Schr. L. P. Smith.

A BEAUTIFUL article of Infants' Caps for Summer. Childrens' Coburg Hats; Boys Pedal Caps; and a few Ladies' Riding Caps, a new pattern. Also a full assortment of Gents Summer Hats. For sale on the most reasonable terms. MYERS & BARNUM.

WINDOW GLASS.

50 Boxes, assorted sizes, 8x10, 10x12, 12x15, 14 x 10. Just received and for sale low at the old stand Drug Store.

PAINT BRUSHES.

15 doz. of the finest quality, assorted sizes, at lower prices than the common BRUSHES usually offered for sale. Varnish brushes, Blenders, and Grainers.

DAILY EXPECTED,

150 Kegs White Lead, pure extra and No. 1. ALSO, a fresh supply of Drugs, Chemicals, &c. &c.

Orders from Physicians and country merchants promptly attended to.

May 17, 1848.—[36] WM. SHAW.

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA!

Wonder and blessing of the Age!

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood:* a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, and Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

New-York, April 28, 1847.

Dr Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant.

WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq. one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Weschester county: *Fordham, August 13, 1847.*

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits. We tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipent Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flushes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder* or *soap*. If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine,—They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. FULING, *M. D.*
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1847.

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, N. O.; 205 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

June 23, 1848—[41-1y

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."

Harness, Trunk, and Saddle MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers.—He has, and will keep, a constant supply of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.*, and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.

Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

April 28, 1848

COFFEE—40 bags prime Rio Coffee; 15 bags prime Laguira Coffee; just received and for sale by McKELLER & McRAE.

WHISKEY.

25 bbls N. O. Rectified Whiskey. For sale by m19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

TOBACCO—25 boxes Tobacco, old brand and quality, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

now opened under the superintendance of

ALFRED ALDERMAN.

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long coutinued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. ALEX. SMITH,

Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.

ROBERT D. HONG, jr., corner Oak & Pearl sts.

☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

Orders address-ed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.

D31-47 16-yc960mre4m

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof*. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND,

CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored,) ginghams, cottonades striped and checked stuff for pants, Kentucky jeans, twedes, brown linen and linen drill, drap de tae, cashmaret, bed tick, bear duck, osnaburgs, apron checks, bleached and brown shirting and sheeting, vestings diapers and crash, silk and cotton hdkfs., spool, skein, and ball cotton, pins and needles, pocket books, buttons, hooks and eyes, combs, knitting pins, suspenders white, black, mixed, and slate cotton hose and half hose, and gloves.

A large lot of straw carriages and cradles, baskets, buckets, cedar and painted tubs and keelers, cocoa dippers, clothe horses and pins, flour pails, wooden boxes, painted, brass, and iron bound water buckets, axe helves, potato mashers, muddlers, towel rollers, rolling pins, boot jacks, wood bowls, washboards, mouse traps, nest's measures, barrel and half barrel covers, knife boxes, spool stands and boxes, matches and match safes, twine reels, bellows, and shaving boxes.

HARDWARE.

Collins', Simmons', and Davis' axes and hatchets, board axes, files, cooper's compasses, adzes, dowelling bitts, augurs, drawing knives, handsaws, rat traps, fire dogs, shovels and tongs, trace chains, leading lines, bed cords, whitewash brushes, scrub brushes, sad irons, waffle irons, frying pans, door, trunk, pad, till, and cupboard locks, curry combs, candlesticks, cotton and wool cards, shoe brushes and blacking, shoe, butcher, pocket, and case knives, razors and straps, snuff boxes, hair brushes, tea and table spoons, hoes and rakes, hinges, cast ploughs, Sutton's wrought ploughs and hoes.

Also, have constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, all of which will be sold extremely low for *cash*.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

April 21, 1848

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.

The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.

Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils

Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.

They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.

The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.

For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. JOHN ROBINSON,

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Goldsborough, Dec. 14th, 1847. 16-tf

MOLASSES.

5 hhds prime retailing Cuba Molasses: For sale j2 by WM. A. GWYER.

FRESH ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER.

11 tubs to arrive per schr. Athalia. For sale by j2 WM. A. GWYER.

MARBLE YARD,

AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of New Hanover and the surrounding counties that he has established the above business, in all its variety, in the building known as the *Carriage Repository*, next door to Mrs. Cowan's, on Market street, where he will be constantly receiving from one of the most extensive manufactories in New York, as well as from an establishment in Baltimore, a constant supply of articles in his line—consisting in part of

MONUMENTS;

Plain and Box Tombs; Head and Foot Stones; Fire Places; Mantel Pieces; Bureau and Centre Table Tops; Pastry Slabs; Imposing Stones; Form Tables; Paint Stone and Mullars; Window and Door Sills and Lintels.

In short every article required, either of Italian, Egyptian, or American Marbles, he is prepared to furnish, at prices that cannot fail to please—and in a style of workmanship that cannot be surpassed at the North or elsewhere. He will attend to the delivery and putting up of all jobs that require his attention—thereby saving the purchaser the trouble of employing inexperienced men to put up a job after it has been bought at the North; and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be a nett saving of 20 to 25 per cent. in buying of him. together with the assurance of having the work sound—not running the risk of breaking by shipping from a distance. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves. Orders by mail or otherwise, from the country, will be attended to, and charges the same as if ordered in person, and instructions implicitly obeyed. S. R. FORD

Agents for Duplin County, at Kenansville, I. B. & J. J. KELLY.

For Wayne county, at Goldsboro', GREGORY & GRISWOLD.

For Sampson County, at Clinton, J. & W. JOHNSON, with whom all orders can be left.

May 12, 1848—[35-6m

A Question

FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honor